Midwives – women who were like doctors/nurses that assisted in medical procedures/advice.

Galen – 2nd century Roman physician who said the human body was governed by four “humors” and is balanced if healthy, unbalanced if ill.

Patriarchy – families dominated by the head male of the family.

Coffles – popular way of handling slaves; in long line.

The Middle Passage – Route slaves travelled in from Africa to Americas.

Slave Codes – limits the rights of blacks in law and gave almost absolute authority to white master.

Huguenots – French Calvinists that came to the New World because the Edict of Nantes of 1598 (- allowed them to be a state in Roman Catholic France) was revoked.

Eliza Lucas – a young Antiguan woman who helped find a way to grow Indigo in America.

Saugus Ironworks – A significant metal(s) industry in the colonies in Saugus, MA, was advanced as England but was a financial failure.

Peter Hasenclever – a German ironmaster, founded in 1764 a large and successful ironworks.

Iron Act of 1750 – British law restricting metal processing in the colonies.

Extractive Industries – industries involving lumbering, mining, and fishing.

Triangular Trade – a trade triangle between West Africa, West Indies and the colonies, and Europe (mainly Britain).

Consumerism – the concept that an ever-expanding consumption of goods is advantageous to the economy (Ex: George and Martha Washington – bought luxury goods from England and Europe).

Social Mobility – the ability of individuals or groups to move within a social hierarchy with changes in income, education, occupation, etc.

Stono Rebellion – one of the most largest/important slave revolts; SC, 1739, 100 Africans killed several white people.

Salem Witch Trials – caused by adolescent girls who pretended to behave strangely, accused were several West Indian servants; accused of voodoo lore (magic); 19 residents of Salem died before trials finished because of this.

Congregationalism (pg.90) – a form of Protestant church government in which each local religious society is independent and self-governing. Important because different people want to belong there.

Presbyterianism (pg.90) – church government by presbyters of elders, equal in rank and organized into graded administrative courts. Importance is the same as the importance of congregationalism.

Jeremiads (pg.91) – Sermons of despair deploring the signs of piety. It was important because it helped result the Great Awakening.

The Great Awakening (pg.91) – A result of concerns about declining piety and growing secularism; brought a new spirit of religious fervor to the colonies. Important because it affected the colonies.

John and Charles Wesley, George Whitefield, Jonathon Edwards – some of the most important preachers during the Great Awakening (importance). First two people founded Methodism, and visited some parts of colonies (same as George except Methodism), last were a major evangelist.

The Enlightenment (pg.92) – A period in time where people used human reason and scientific inquiry. Was important as it was competing against religion.

John Harvard (pg.93) – a Charleston minister, Harvard college named after him because he left his library and half his estate for it. Was important person because he helped start education (or grow) within the colonies.

Smallpox Inoculation (pg.95) – scientific discovery (or thought) where giving people the disease will help immunize them with smallpox. Important because this was a basic way to see who could resist the disease.

Trial in 1734-1735 (pg.96) – Trial was for NY publisher John Peter Zenger and was defended by Philadelphia lawyer Andrew Hamilton. Was important as it released restrictions on the freedom of the press and showed how the American legal system is different than that of England.